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METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

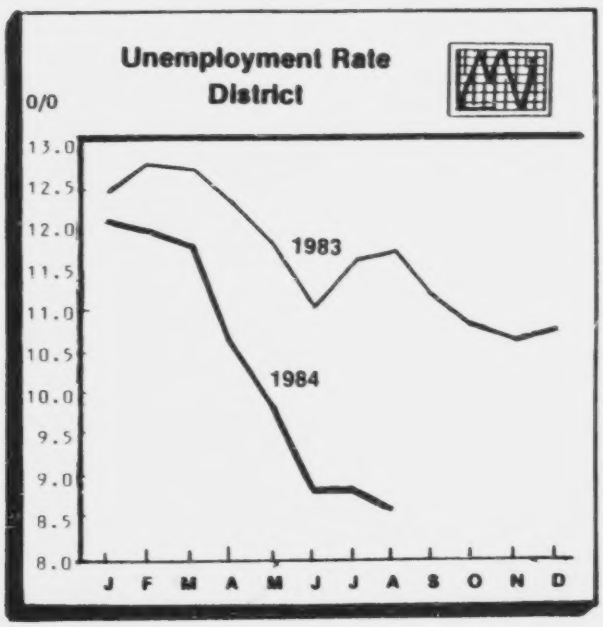
AREA LABOR SUMMARY

A LABOR MARKET INFORMATION PUBLICATION OF THE PROGRAM PLANNING,RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS STAFF
Prepared by the Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis

District Unemployment Rate Lowest in Three Years

Data for August 1984

October 12, 1984



The District's Labor Force

After rising slightly in July, the unemployment rate declined moderately in August, from 8.9 percent to 8.6 percent. The number of unemployed City residents declined over the month from 29,900 in July, 1984 to 28,800 in August, 1984. Contrary to past seasonal patterns, employment among District residents increased over the month. The number of employed City residents jumped from 304,400 in July, 1984 to 306,400 in August, 1984. Since 1970, the number of employed City residents has declined between July and August as students and other seasonal workers left the labor force. Similarly, the labor force has traditionally declined between July and August, but increased by 1,100 between July and August of this year. The civilian unadjusted unemployment rate for the Nation declined from 7.5 percent in July, 1984 to 7.3 percent in August.

Compared to year ago estimates (August, 1983 to August, 1984), the employment situation of District residents continues to make significant gains. Since August, 1983, the jobless rate in the District has fallen 3.1 percentage points--from 11.7 percent to 8.6 percent. Like the rate, total unemployment dropped sharply over the year. Between August, 1983 and August, 1984 total joblessness in the District fell from 39,600 to 28,800.

During the first half of 1984, the improved employment situation of D.C. residents, when compared with year ago estimates, is the result of a sharply smaller labor force. The drop in unemployment out-paced the decline in employment resulting in lower jobless rates over the year. So far in the

Government of the District of Columbia
Marion S. Barry, Jr., Mayor

Department of Employment Services
MATTHEW F. SHANNON
Director

JOB SERVICE "Helping People Help Themselves"

DIVISION OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION,
RESEARCH & ANALYSIS

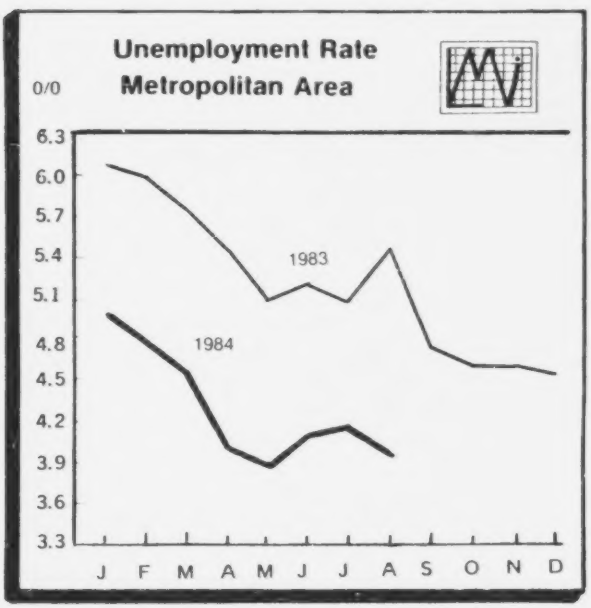
LABOR FORCE DATA BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE a/
August 1984

	August b/ 1984	July c/ 1984	July 1983	August 1983	Net Change From July 1984	Net Change From August 1983
WASHINGTON, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	335,200	334,300	341,100	338,200	900	- 3,000
Total Employment	306,400	304,400	301,400	298,500	2,000	7,900
Total Unemployment	28,800	29,900	39,700	39,600	- 1,100	-10,800
Unemployment Rate d/	8.6	8.9	11.6	11.7	xxx	xxx
WASHINGTON, D.C. SMSA						
Civilian Labor Force	1,873,600	1,866,100	1,814,500	1,819,900	7,500	53,700
Total Employment	1,798,800	1,788,400	1,721,400	1,720,600	10,400	78,200
Total Unemployment	74,800	77,700	93,200	99,300	- 2,900	-24,500
Unemployment Rate d/	4.0	4.2	5.1	5.5	xxx	xxx
SUBURBAN RING						
Civilian Labor Force	1,538,400	1,531,800	1,473,400	1,481,700	-6,600	56,700
Total Employment	1,492,400	1,484,000	1,420,000	1,422,100	-8,400	70,300
Total Unemployment	46,000	47,700	53,400	59,700	-1,700	-13,700
Unemployment Rate d/	3.0	3.1	3.6	4.0	xxx	xxx

a/ Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding.
b/ Current Month Reflects Preliminary Data.
c/ Previous Month Revised Data.
d/ Seasonally Unadjusted.

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William and Loudoun Counties in Virginia; Montgomery, Prince Georges and Charles Counties in Maryland.

second half 1984, the improved labor force status of District residents is the result of lower unemployment and higher employment. Since August, 1983, the number of employed City residents has increased from 298,500 to 306,400. Nationally, the civilian unadjusted jobless rate declined from 9.2 percent in August, 1983 to 7.3 percent in August, 1984.



The Area and Suburban Labor Forces

The Area unemployment rate dropped over the month, as more people found jobs and others dropped from the roles of the unemployed. Between July and August, 1984 the suburban unemployment rate is also down over the month, as a result of more employed (8,400) and fewer unemployed (-1,700) suburban residents. In August, 1984 Area unemployment stood at 74,800--2,900 fewer unemployed than the previous month. The suburban unemployment rate was 3.0 percent in August--0.1 percentage point below the July, 1984 estimate. Between July and August the unemployment rate in the suburbs slipped from 3.1 percent to 3.0 percent.

Over the year (August, 1983 to August, 1984), the Area and suburban jobless rates have dropped significantly. Since August, 1983, the Area jobless rate has fallen 1.5 percentage points--to 4.0 percent, and the suburban jobless rate has dropped 1.0 percentage point--to 3.0 percent. Employment, in the Area and suburbs, has increased substantially over the year. Area employment is up 78,200 (4.5 percent) and suburban employment is up 70,300 (4.9 percent) over the year. Total joblessness in the Area stood at 74,800 in August, 1984. This is 24,500 lower than the previous year. Between August, 1983 and August, 1984 Suburban joblessness dropped from 59,700 to 46,000.

D.C. ON THE GROW

Office of the Deputy Mayor for Economic Development
1350 E Street, N.W.
Room 401
Washington, D.C. 20004

The UDAG Program

As a vehicle for development, a UDAG is a federally funded tool designed to stimulate economic revitalization and community development through public/private ventures. Through the UDAG program, an average of 15 to 20 percent of a project's cost can be financed by a low interest government loan, with remaining funds coming from the private sector. Projects requiring a smaller percentage of government funding are usually more favored.

UDAG dollars have assisted in the successful development of shopping malls, hotels, industrial plants, residential housing, and mixed-use structures. UDAGs can be used to provide gap financing for site improvements, providing infrastructure, rehabilitation, and other specific uses.

Only cities can apply to the UDAG program. Developers can apply for UDAG funding through the Office of Business and Economic Development, which is the recipient of all District UDAGs.

For further information, contact the Office of Business and Economic Development at 727-6600.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY AND PLACE OF WORK
(in thousands)

INDUSTRY	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			METROPOLITAN AREA		
	August a/ 1984	July b/ 1984	August 1983	August a/ 1984	July b/ 1984	August 1983
TOTAL	611.8	617.2	601.9	1,719.3	1,717.2	1,650.8
Total Private Sector	337.2	337.9	328.8	1,170.2	1,172.2	1,112.4
Manufacturing	14.5	14.5	14.0	70.1	70.3	64.7
Food & Kindred Products	0.7	0.7	0.7	4.4	4.4	4.6
Printing & Publishing	11.7	11.7	11.3	26.4	26.5	24.7
All Other Manufacturing	2.1	2.1	2.0	39.3	39.4	35.4
Mining	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.2	1.1	1.1
Construction	10.7	10.7	10.7	88.9	88.5	79.8
Transportation, Communication Public Utilities	25.4	25.5	21.1	80.0	80.0	69.2
Interstate Railroads	3.2	3.2	3.1	4.1	4.1	4.0
Other Transportation	5.4	5.5	5.0	34.7	34.7	31.5
Communication & Public Utilities	16.8	16.8	13.0 c/	41.2	41.2	33.7 c/
Trade	59.6	59.5	59.9	325.1	326.4	315.7
Wholesale	9.4	9.5	10.2	63.6	63.2	61.0
Retail	50.2	50.0	49.7	261.5	263.2	254.7
General Merchandise	5.9	5.9	6.0	31.9	32.8	32.0
Food	NA	NA	NA	35.0	35.3	33.8
Automotive	NA	NA	NA	30.3	30.1	28.5
Apparel & Accessories	NA	NA	NA	18.8	18.9	18.6
Eating & Drinking	23.4	23.2	23.0	85.7	85.7	83.8
Other Retail Trade	20.9	20.9	20.7	59.8	60.4	58.0
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	35.0	35.0	34.3	98.4	98.6	95.5
Banking	7.2	7.2	7.3	19.9	20.0	19.8
All Other	27.8	27.8	27.0	78.5	78.6	75.7
Services	191.9	192.6	188.7	506.5	507.3	486.4
Hotels & Lodging Places	11.2	11.3	11.1	25.0	25.0	24.3
Personal Services	3.8	3.8	4.2	19.6	19.4	19.2
Business Services	36.9	36.8	36.4	NA	NA	NA
Health Services	29.4	29.3	28.9	NA	NA	NA
Legal Services	19.4	19.6	18.6	NA	NA	NA
Educational Services	28.6	29.1	28.7	NA	NA	NA
Membership Organizations	28.7	28.6	28.1	NA	NA	NA
All Other Services	33.9	34.1	32.7	461.9	462.9	442.9
Government	274.6	279.3	273.1	549.1	545.0	538.4
Federal Government	213.6	216.1	210.9	360.9	363.7	355.0
State & Local Government	NA	NA	NA	188.2	181.3	183.4
D.C. Government	55.8	58.0	57.0	NA	NA	NA
Local Government	5.2	5.2	5.2	NA	NA	NA

a/ Preliminary, b/ Revised, c/ Strike

Data includes all full-and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

SOURCE: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, Maryland Department of Human Resources, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

JOB GROWTH IN THE METROPOLITAN AREA

Reflecting seasonal growth in the suburban economy, the number of jobs in the Metropolitan Area rose by 2,100 between July and August of this year. An increase of 6,900 State and Local government jobs (primarily seasonal hiring in public education) was responsible for the net increase in Area jobs over the month. Except for growth in State and Local government and marginal advances in Mining and Construction, job growth was stymied by seasonal declines.

Over the year (August, 1984 compared to August, 1983), the Area economy was characterized by pronounced gains. Job growth was broadly based, reflecting gains in the District (9,900 jobs) and the suburbs (58,600 jobs) for a net gain of 68,500 Area jobs. Growth was particularly strong in Services (20,100 jobs); Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities (10,800 jobs); Wholesale and Retail Trade (9,400 jobs); and Construction (9,100 jobs).

JOB GROWTH IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The number of jobs in the District declined by 5,400 between July and August of this year, reflecting the partial winding down of the summer jobs program and other seasonal lay offs. The decline was concentrated in the public sector where most of the seasonal hiring occurred in July. The number of private sector jobs declined marginally, reflecting losses in Transporation, Communications, and Public Utilities (-100 jobs) and Services (-700 jobs). The only net gain over the month

EMPLOYERS and the Job Training Program

You can receive up to $10,000 if you train and hire an eligible Vietnam era or Korean conflict veteran through the provisions of the Emergency Veterans' Job Training Act of 1983 (Public Law 98-77).

The training programs you design should generally be no less than 6 months, except that a program of between 3 and 6 months could be approved under certain circumstances. To qualify, your program must offer training in:

- an occupation in a growth industry, or
- an occupation requiring new technical skills, or
- an occupation for which demand for labor exceeds the supply.

You must certify that you plan to hire the veteran upon the completion of the training. Adequate facilities for training must be available, wages and benefits must be no less than those normally paid, and training cannot be for a position for which the veteran already qualifies.

Your reimbursement will be 50 percent of the starting wage up to a maximum of $10,000 per veteran. Payments will be made at the end of each three month period of training and will be monthly in the case of employers with fewer than 75 employees.

For more information, contact Forest Rose at 639-1611.

JOB SERVICE "Helping People Help Themselves"

occurred in Wholesale and Retail Trade (100 jobs).

Year ago comparisons provide a better indication of real economic change than seasonally unadjusted over the month comparisons. Over the year (August, 1984 compared to August, 1983), the number of jobs in the Distict rose by 9,900 (1.6 percent). The number of private sector jobs rose over the year for the second consecutive month (8,400 jobs). Increased employment in Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities (4,300 jobs) and Services (3,200 jobs) was responsible for 89 percent of the new private sector jobs. The number of jobs in Wholesale and Retail Trade declined over the year for the fifth consecutive month. This declined was concentrated in Wholesale Trade were employment dropped by 800 over the year. Retail Trade employment showed a slight gain--rising by 500. The number of public sector jobs rose by 1,500 over the year. The rise in the number of Federal jobs (2,700) was more than sufficient to offset the decline in D.C. Government jobs (-1,200).

JOB GROWTH IN SUBURBAN JURISDICTIONS

Reflecting seasonal increases in public education, the number of suburban jobs rose by 7,500 between July and August of this year. Public sector gains of 8,800 jobs were more than sufficient to offset a net decline of 1,300 private sector jobs. In the private sector, seasonal declines in Retail Trade (1,900 jobs), and marginal declines in Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate; Services; and Manufacturing offset marginal gains in Mining and Construction.

Over the year (August, 1984 compared to August, 1983), the number of suburban jobs soared upward by 58,600--to 1,107,500 jobs. The sustaining force in suburban job growth--the private sector--accounted for 84 percent of total growth (49,400). Mirroring a national trend for suburban areas generally, this rampant growth was fueled by exuberant performance throughout the suburban economy. Growth was particularly strong in Services (16,900 jobs); Wholesale and Retail Trade (9,700 jobs); Construction (9,100 jobs); and Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities (6,500 jobs). The number of public sector jobs rose by 9,200 (7.6 percent). Sixty-five percent of the new jobs were in State and Local government, marking the second consecutive month of over the year increases. It is too soon to tell if this positive movement foreshadows an end to the downturn in State and Local government.

NOTICE

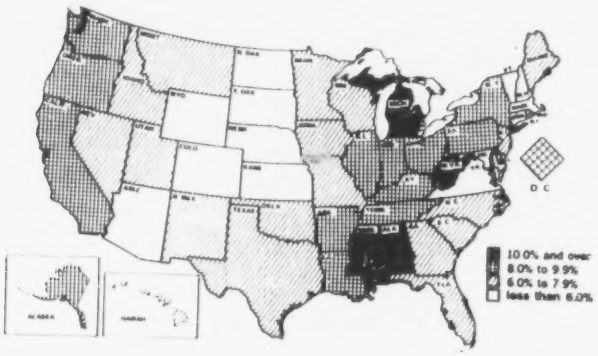
The District is Designated a Labor Surplus Area

The U.S. Department of Labor has designated the District of Columbia (but not the Suburbs) as a "Labor Surplus Area" for fiscal year 1985. This means that employers in the City are entitled to special preference in bidding for federal procurement contracts. Employers interested in bidding for federal contracts should write the Business Service Center of the General Services Administration at 7th and D Street, S.W., Room 1050, Washington, D.C. 20407 or call the Center on (202) 472-1804.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN THE STATES, METROPOLITAN AREAS, AND SELECTED CITIES

In July 1984, the Bureau of Labor Statistics ranked 239 Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs) by preliminary unemployment rates. The Washington Area, with a 4.2 percent unemployment rate had the 23rd lowest rate. Among the major metropolitan areas, only Dallas-Fort. Worth (4.0 percent) and Boston (3.7 percent) had lower unemployment rates.

Unemployment Rates by State, July 1984



When the District proper (with a July preliminary unemployment rate of 8.9 percent) was ranked with the 50 states, it had the 12th highest unemployment rate. This was the same position held in June. The neighboring states of Maryland (5.3 percent) and Virginia (5.2 percent) ranked 39 and 40, respectively, among the 51 jurisdictions. West Virginia (14.5 percent); and Alabama (11.8 percent), Michigan (11.3 percent) and Mississippi (10.9 percent) are the only states with double digit unemployment. South Dakota, with 3.8 percent, had the lowest unemployment rate among the states. All states except Alaska experienced lower unemployment rates when compared to July of the previous year.

Unemployment in Selected Cities

In comparison with 24 selected central cities, the District had the 14 highest unemployment rate in July 1984, at 8.9 percent. The average unemployment rate for all 24 cities was 12.5 percent. Gary Indiana (20.7 percent) had the highest rate, while Dallas (4.5 percent) had the lowest. Except for New York, each city experienced a lower unemployment rate than the same month a year ago.

Unemployment in Selected Cities*

City	July 1984	July 1983
1. Gary, IN	20.7	22.1
2. Birmingham, AL	13.0	15.9
3. Buffalo, NY	12.6	15.6
4. Cleveland, OH	12.5	15.1
5. New York, NY	11.5	10.6
6. Newark, NJ	11.2	14.1
7. Dayton, OH	11.0	14.0
8. Los Angeles, CA	10.6	11.7
9. Pittsburgh, PA	10.1	10.9
10. Cincinnati, OH	9.8	11.7
11. Miami, FL	9.8	11.3
12. Chicago, IL	9.3	11.7
13. St. Louis, MO	9.0	11.9
14. Dist. of Columbia	8.9	11.6
15. New Orleans, LA	8.4	9.6
16. Milwaukee, WI	8.3	12.5
17. Philadelphia, PA	8.2	8.5
18. Houston, TX	7.7	10.8
19. Columbus, OH	7.7	9.4
20. Baltimore, MD	7.2	8.6
21. Atlanta, GA	6.8	8.6
22. Salt Lake City, UT	6.3	9.8
23. Boston, MA	5.1	7.3
24. Dallas, TX	4.5	6.0

*Preliminary unemployment rates.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFIT ACTIVITIES

August claims, payment activities, and benefit payments were down from July in the regular Unemployment Compensation Program serving workers in the District of Columbia. Initial claimants from educational institutions operating at less than full capacity in the summer swelled the July levels to a seasonal peak second only to January of this year. August benefits amounting to $6.0 million were paid to 11,760

SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFIT STATISTICS
(REGULAR PROGRAMS)
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
August 1984

	August 1984	July 1984	August 1983	% Change From July 1984	% Change From August 1983
STATE UI PROGRAM a/					
Initial Claims Taken	2,976	3,752	3,245	- 20.7	- 8.3
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	42,410	44,872	58,876	- 5.5	- 28.0
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	38,502	39,769	56,393	- 3.2	- 31.7
Total Benefits Paid	$5,338,325	$5,582,248	$8,115,580	- 4.4	- 34.2
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$138.65	$140.37	$143.91	- 1.2	- 3.7
Number of First Payments	1,828	2,950	2,122	- 38.0	- 13.9
Number of Final Payments	1,051	1,086	1,282	- 3.2	- 18.0
Total Beneficiaries	10,640	10,828	13,355	- 1.7	- 20.3
Average Weeks of Duration d/	21.1	13.5	26.6	+ 56.3	- 20.7
FEDERAL PROGRAM b/					
Initial Claims Taken	243	276	206	- 12.0	+ 18.0
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	3,664	3,770	4,768	- 2.8	- 23.2
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	3,387	3,571	4,607	- 5.2	- 26.5
Total Benefits Paid	$561,464	$592,723	$752,008	- 5.3	- 25.3
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$165.77	$165.98	$163.23	- 0.1	+ 1.6
Number of First Payments	201	175	170	+ 14.9	+ 18.2
Number of Final Payments	106	109	111	- 2.8	- 4.5
Total Beneficiaries	957	943	1,099	+ 1.5	- 12.9
Average Weeks of Duration d/	16.9	20.4	27.1	- 17.2	- 37.6
EX-SERVICEPERSONS PROGRAM c/					
Initial Claims Taken	76	57	103	+ 33.3	- 26.2
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	825	874	1,189	- 5.6	- 30.6
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	546	603	790	- 9.5	- 30.9
Total Benefits Paid	$ 86,544	$ 95,685	$122,818	- 9.6	- 29.5
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$158.51	$158.68	$155.47	- 0.1	+ 2.0
Number of First Payments	49	40	81	+ 22.5	- 39.5
Number of Final Payments	0	1	4	- 100.0	- 100.0
Total Beneficiaries	166	162	229	+ 2.5	- 27.5
Average Weeks of Duration d/	11.1	15.1	9.8	- 26.5	+ 13.3
TOTAL--ALL PROGRAMS					
Initial Claims Taken	3,295	4,085	3,554	- 19.3	- 7.3
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	46,899	49,516	64,833	- 5.3	- 27.7
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	42,435	43,943	61,790	- 3.4	- 31.3
Total Benefits Paid	$5,986,333	$6,270,656	$ 8,990,406	- 4.5	- 33.4
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$141.07	$142.70	$145.50	- 1.1	- 3.0
Number of First Payments	2,078	3,165	2,373	- 34.3	- 12.4
Number of Final Payments	1,157	1,196	1,397	- 3.3	- 17.2
Total Beneficiaries	11,763	11,933	14,683	- 1.4	- 19.9
Average Weeks of Duration d/	20.4	13.9	26.0	+ 46.8	- 21.5

a/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX)
b/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).
c/ No joint claims.
d/ Ratio of weeks compensated to first payments.

beneficiaries while the previous month provided $6.3 million to 11,930 claimants. Both months are down considerably from August, 1983 when $9.0 million was dispensed to 14,680 persons.

To date this year, the program has expended $49.6 million in benefits for 345,850 compensable weeks of joblessness. The average payment amount through August is $143.00. So far this year, 19,720 persons have been first-pay recipients. The $69.6 million benefit outlay through August, 1983 was significantly higher (+20 million or 40 percent) than the same period this year.

The State U.I. Program--covering workers in the private sector and the District of Columbia Government--accounts for the bulk of benefits and activity in unemployment compensation. Through August, 1984 92 percent of initial claims, 88 percent of benefits, and 89 percent of weeks compensated were accounted for by the State Program. These benefits are financed by taxes paid, and to a lesser extent dollar-for--dollar reimbursement by selected private employers, and total reimbursement by the District of Columbia Government for claims paid to its former employees. Separate programs provide compensation to unemployed federal employees and veterans returning from military service. These benefits are financed wholly from Federal funds. The unemployment compensation program for federal employers (UCFE) paid $5.1 million in benefits through August, 1984 and the program for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX) paid $0.8 million. These payments were down from last year when there was a $6.6 million outlay for federal employees, and $1.2 million for Ex-Servicepersons.

The Federal Supplemental Compensation Program pays benefits to eligible persons who have exhausted benefits through the regular program described earlier, and still remain unemployed. It was initiated in 1982 as a result of the high national unemployment rate, and is totally financed from Federal funds. August payments amounted to $754,380 and January - August benefits came to $6.9 million. Last year, the same payments were $1.1 million and $15.8 million respectively.

Two major factors are responsible for the yearly downturn in activity and payments. First, new provisions of the unemployment insurance law covering workers in the District of Columbia, effective March, 1983, reduced the maximum benefit duration from 34 to 26 weeks and imposed durational disqualification for job related misconduct or refusal of suitable work. Second, unemployment has been declining during 1984 for the residents of Washington, D.C. and its suburbs.

DO YOU HAVE DOMESTIC HELP?
If your payroll for household workers – maids, babysitters, nurses, or gardeners – exceeds $500 in any calendar quarter, you must register with the Tax Division of the D.C. Department of Employment Services to pay unemployment insurance coverage.
Information and tax forms may be obtained in person at 500 C Street, N.W., Room 501, 8:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. daily. Or, you may call 639-1384.
Department of Employment Services
Matthew F. Shannon
Director
Government of the District of Columbia
Marion Barry, Jr.
Mayor

DISTRICT MINIMUM WAGE FOR DOMESTICS IS RAISED

The minimum hourly wage for most of Washington's 5,500 household workers will be increased by 40 cents to $3.90 an hour beginning Nov. 6, 1984. The increase will be the first since the present $3.50 an hour rate was set in 1979.

The new minimum will apply to maids, cooks, and housekeepers. A minimum of $3.50 an hour was set for babysitters, companions for the elderly and yard workers--up from a range of $3.10 to $3.35.

Richard Seideman, executive secretary of the D.C. Wage-Hour Board, said the $3.90 rate is designed to help workers keep up with the cost of living, which has risen 45 percent since 1979.

INDICES

A Statistical Index to District of Columbia Services

The District Government has released a new publication-- **Indices: A Statistical Index to District of Columbia Services.** The report includes data about Washington, D.C. and profiles the people who live and who work here. The services that the District government provides are described in sections about economic development, employment, housing, human services, education, public works and public safety. The report describes quantitatively what the District has done over the past three years. Goals for the current year are also included.

The report was prepared by the Office of Policy and Program Evaluation and will be an annual publication. Persons who would like copies may obtain them for $5, which covers the cost of production, by writing to the Office of Policy and Program Evaluation, Room 412, at the District Building, or by calling 727-4016.

AREA PAY IN 1983

In 1983, Washington Area workers earned an average of $20,595. This was 5.3 percent greater than in 1982. The average increase in 315 metropolitan areas across the country was 5.0 percent. On average, Washington Area workers made $2,412 (13 percent) more than workers in all metropolitan areas. The following is data for selected areas:

	Annual Average Pay*	Percent Change From 1982
All 315 Metro Areas	$18,183	5.0
Washington, D.C.	20,595	5.3
Atlanta	18,134	6.1
Baltimore	17,125	5.7
Richmond	16,968	5.2
Chicago	20,033	4.0
Dallas	19,949	6.3
Denver	19,871	4.4
Detroit	21,125	4.3
Houston	21,713	3.3
Los Angeles	20,314	5.5
New York	21,759	6.9
Philadelphia	18,239	5.4
Pittsburgh	18,331	3.5
St. Louis	18,765	5.8
San Francisco	21,843	6.8
Seattle	19,717	1.2

HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings in the Metropolitan Area for the month of August, 1984 increased $25.40. Average Weekly Hours rose 2.4 hours. Average Hourly Earnings increased 3¢ an hour.

Printing and Publishing showed the largest increase, as Weekly Earnings were up by $26.18. Weekly Hours increased 1.5 hours, with Hourly Earnings showing a 23¢ an hour increase. Overtime worked at preminum pay was the major cause.

Stone, Clay, and Glass Products showed the largest monthly decrease. Weekly

Earnings dropped $31.33. Weekly Hours were down 0.9 an hour. Hourly Earnings were down 55¢ an hour. The decrease was due to less overtime worked through out the industry.

MAYOR BARRY OPENS NEW APPRENTICESHIP SCHOOL

On September 21, Mayor Barry joined D.C. School Superintendent Floretta McKenzie and other local officials to formally open the District's first D.C. School of Apprenticeship, located in the newly-remodeled Phelps Career Development Center, 24th Street and Benning Road, N.E. Joining the Mayor and Mrs. McKenzie at the opening were Yvonne Price, chairperson of the D.C. Apprenticeship Council; and Reverend David Eaton, President, D.C. Board of Education.

The new school was developed by the 11-member D.C. Apprenticeship Council in cooperation with the D.C. Public School which is funding the school. The new 4-year institution currently offers formal classroom instruction in four apprenticeable trades -- carpentry, cement masonry, electricity, and plumbing.

Employers interested in more information about the school or the Apprenticeship Program should contact Elizabeth Sarpy, the Department's Associate Director for Apprenticeship, on 639-1415.

METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

The Area Labor Summary is published by the District of Columbia Department of Employment Services. The Summary is prepared by the Division of Labor Market Information and Research, Richard Groner, Director. The following staff members have contributed to the publication and the development of the data herein: Lawrence Thurston, James Tyrone Cooper, Rufus Daniels, Esther Harrell, Elsie Taylor, Eileen Dent and Nancy Anderson-Grant. Word Processing was performed by Joann Washington.

EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA
August 1984

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	August 1984	July 1984	August 1983	August 1984	July 1984	August 1983	August 1984	July 1984	August 1983
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	408.44	383.04	378.49	40.4	38.0	38.7	10.11	10.08	9.78
Durable Goods	336.84	350.92	338.13	40.1	40.9	41.9	8.40	8.58	a/ 8.07
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	348.43	379.76	344.00	42.7	43.6	41.9	c/ 8.16	8.71	a/ 8.21
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	360.91	359.51	352.38	41.2	40.9	41.9	1/ 8.76	g/ 8.79	8.41
Non-durable Goods	424.19	409.19	410.51	36.6	35.8	36.2	11.59	11.43	11.34
Food & Kindred Products	489.32	508.88	497.47	35.9	37.5	37.4	g/13.63	c/13.57	c/12.82k/
Printing & Publishing	445.07	416.89	421.73	36.8	35.3	36.2	a/12.04	a/11.81	a/11.65

Total Production Workers	August 84	July '84	August '83
	30,400	32,400	30,500

a/ Overtime at Premium Pay
c/ Less Overtime
g/ Shorter Work Week
k/ Less business other the Seasonal
1/ Longer Work Week

Hire More Workers, Pay Less Taxes!

TARGETED JOBS TAX CREDIT PROGRAM (TJTC)

PROGRAM PURPOSE: Provides financial incentive for employers to hire persons considered hard-to-employ.

ADMINISTERING AGENCY: D.C. Department of Employment Services (DOES).

TAX BENEFITS: A tax credit amounting to 50% of first-year wages up to $6,000 per employee and 25% of second-year wages up to the same amount. This means a maximum allowable credit of $3,000 per employee the first year, and $1,500 the second year.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: Contact Joanne Henderson, Office of Job Service, at 639-1661. Contact Sarah Smith, 639-1574, for summer workers.

Department of Employment Services

Government of the District of Columbia

Marion Barry, Jr., Mayor

1984

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES
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